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From the Western Democrat.

Col. William Johnston.

We publish to-day a short biographical sketch of Col. William Johnston, one of the candidates for Governor of this State. It was written by a gentleman who has known Mr. Johnston intimately for a number of years past. Its statements are known to be correct by all the old citizens of this section.

Inasmuch as Mr. Johnston has been misrepresented by the Raleigh Standard, and the impression made abroad that he is a South Carolinian, we think the publication of the article alluded to is necessary. If any of the Vance papers will copy it they will give some of their readers correct information concerning Mr. Johnston.

The unanimity with which Mr. Johnston is supported in this county, by members of both the old parties, is an evidence that he is appreciated where best known—at home. The eight candidates for the Legislature in this county—five of whom were whigs—have all declared, either publicly or privately, for Mr. Johnston.

We are informed on good authority that the report is industriously circulated in the various military camps, by Mr. Vance's friends and the Standard's special strikers, that Mr. Johnston is a native of South Carolina. Numerous other false statements are made concerning him—all for party purposes.—In that way and by the use of such means many of Mr. Vance's friends are endeavoring to secure his election. Is it fair—is it honorable?

COL. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Inasmuch as the name of Col. Johnston is now prominent before the people of North Carolina as a candidate for the office of Governor, and forasmuch as he is a gentleman of more private worth than public notoriety, it ought not to be considered obtrusive to offer a short sketch of his life to the public.

But few men of his age in the State have accomplished more real good in the quiet walks of private life that Mr. Johnston. He never appeared to desire the distinctions of public life, never sought public office, and hence is not so generally known as many other men in the State of far less merit, worth or ability.

William Johnston is a native of Lincoln county. His father, Robert Johnston, Esq., resided on the western bank of the Catawba river, than whom a man of more purity of character, integrity of purpose, or elevation of sentiment, never lived. Devoted to his agricultural pursuits—for he was one of the best of farmers—he led a retired life, revered by a large domestic circle, beloved by his neighbors and respected by all who knew him. His house was the home of happiness and hospitality. His first care and duty was to educate all of his sons in the honorable pursuit of agriculture, to which occupation the subject of this notice served an apprenticeship several years, learning to handle with commendable dexterity all the implements of husbandry. With this substantial foundation for usefulness, his father graduated four of his sons at the University of North Carolina—among whom was William, who graduated with an honorable distinction in the class of 1840, the largest class up to that period which had ever graduated at our University. Upon leaving College, Mr. Johnston immediately repaired to the Law School of Judge (now Chief Justice) Pearson at Mocksville, in Davie county, where he prosecuted his studies with unremitting assiduity, in company with the late lamented Governor Jno. W. Ellis, Jno. A. Lillington and Jno. W. Burton. He obtained his license to practice law in 1841, and, in the fall of that year, located at Charlotte, where he has resided ever since. Here he found many able and experienced practitioners to contend with. The courts of old Mecklenburg were then attended by as many able lawyers as any bar in the State, with ten resident practitioners at Charlotte. Close application in his studies and an inflexible punctuality to all his duties and engagements, in a few years raised Mr. Johnston to a high position at the bar, and secured to him a leading share in the business of the Courts. He was well read in the law, possessed a sound judgment, a fine discriminating knowledge of human nature, and an indomitable energy of character; possessing these qualities in a degree that made few men of his age his equals in the State.

In this course he continued to practice about fifteen years, assuming many private trusts and positions of much responsibility, as guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, director of the banks located at Charlotte, and president of various corporations, until his great practical talents caused him to be invited, under peculiarly flattering circumstances, to take charge, as President, of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad in the year 1856; at which time he abandoned a successful practice of the law and devoted his untiring attention to this great work, until, in the short space of six years, he has caused the stock of the company to increase in value to the enormous sum of one million of dollars. In addition to this, during the last two years, he has nearly completed forty-six miles of railroad, extending from the town of Charlotte to Statesville, without expending one dollar of money derived from State aid or from taxes imposed upon the people; and the stock of the road is now selling readily at eighty cents on the dollar. It is believed that the entire road, when finished, will not exceed a cost of four hundred and ten thousand dollars, and will be, by far, the cheapest railroad of its length, which has ever been constructed in the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Johnston has ever been an active and leading spirit in the construction of every work of internal improvement established in this section of the State. No man has been more thoroughly identified with his fellow men in their varied pursuits. Of enlarged views and comprehensive intellect, of untiring energy, and unimpeachable integrity, he has discharged the many heavy responsibilities committed to his care and attention without ever once incurring the the slightest shade of suspicion to blemish the purity of his good name. In his manners he is amiable and gentle, never obtrusive of his acts or opinions, whilst at the same time he is ever firm, prompt and decided in his own views and opinions. During the spring of last year he was unanimously chosen by the people of Mecklenburg as one of their delegates to the State Convention which voted North Carolina out of the United States, and into the Confederate States, where for three weeks he discharged the duties of that important trust to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; when pressed by a sense of paramount duty to his country, and urged by the solicitations of many friends, he resigned his seat in the Convention to accept the post of Commissary General, then pressingly tendered to him by his late lamented Excellency Governor Ellis. This honorable position he seems to have filled without partizan feeling, and with universal satisfaction to the soldiers, and to the public, until the greater portion of our State troops were turned over to the Confederate Government, when he resigned this office and returned to his varied private engagements, where his services have been of great importance and benefit to the country at large.—Engrossed with the pleasing excitement inspired by these engagements, he expected to continue in them, until at least two-thirds of the journals of the State, irrespective of party, spoke favorably of him as a fit person to fill the Executive Chair of North Carolina. A testimony of his capacity so flattering, however undeserved he may have thought it, he could not refrain from appreciating; and an appeal to his patriotism so extensive, whatever might be the amount of personal sacrifices to himself involved, he could not refuse, and therefore did not hesitate to become a candidate for that distinguished position.

Col. Johnston is now before the people of North Carolina literally and emphatically as their candidate for the highest office within their gift; and who doubts but that he is the choice of at least two-thirds of the voters of the State, divested of all partizan feeling, notwithstanding the vile and insiduous attempts made in certain quarters, by broken down party hacks to array partizan feeling against him.

It may not be inappropriate to the subject to remark in conclusion, that his grandfather was Col. James Johnston, who was a high toned gentleman of well known Revolutionary fame in Western North Carolina, and whose father emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania, where he lived a short time, and removed thence to North Carolina, and settled on the west bank of the Catawba river, where his descendants have ever since resided. His grandfather, on the mother's side, was Capt. John Reid, a firm patriot and daring whig of the Revolution, who married a Sharpe, and owned and lived at the Catawba Springs for many years after the close of the war. These distinguished ancestors of the peoples' candidate for the governorship of North Carolina, were the friends and compatriots of the Grahams, the Alexanders, the Brevards, the Hunters, the Davidsons, the Polks, the Forneys, and others whose history is identified with the first great revolution for our independence in Western North Carolina.

THE RETREAT.

The Yankee retreat from Richmond is thus described by a correspondent of the New York Times:

Meanwhile the panic extended. Scores of officers endeavored to rally and reform the stragglers, but in vain, while many officers forgot the pride of their shoulder straps, and the honor of their manhood, and headed with the sneaks and cowards. O, that I had known the names of those officers I saw, the brave and the cowardly, that here now, I might reward and punish by directing upon each individual the respect of a people.

That scene was one not to be forgotten. Scores of riderless, terrified horses dashing in every direction; thick-flying bullets singing by, admonishing of danger; every minute a man struck down; wagons and ambulances and cannon blockading the way; wounded men limping, groaning and bleeding amid the throng; officers and civilians denouncing, reasoning and entreating, and being insensibly borne along with the mass; the sublime cannonading; the clouds of battlesmoke, and the sun just disappearing, large and blood-red—I cannot picture it, but I see it and always shall.

Huddled among the wagons were 10,000 stragglers—for the credit of the nation be it said that four fifths of them were wounded, sick or utterly exhausted, and could not have stirred but for the dread of the tobacco warehouses of the South. The confusion of this herd of men and mules, wagons and wounded, men on horses, men on foot, men by the roadside, men perched on wagons, men searching for water, men famishing for food, men lame and bleeding, men with ghastly eyes, looking out between bloody bandages that hid the face—turn to some vivid account of the most pitiful part of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, and fill out the picture—the grim-gaunt, bloody picture of war in its most terrible features.

It was determined to move during the night. The distance to Turkey Island Bridge, the point on James river which was to be reached, by the direct road it was six miles. But those vast numbers could not move over one narrow road in days; hence every by-road, no matter how circuitous, had been searched out by questioning prisoners and by cavalry excursions. Every one was filled by one of the advancing columns. The whole front was in motion by 7 p. m., Gen. Keyes in command of the advance.

I rode with Gen. Howe's brigade, of Couch's division, taking a wagon track through dense woods and precipitous ravines, winding sinuously far around to the left, and striking the river some distance below Turkey Island. Commencing at dusk, the march continued until daylight. The night was dark and fearful. Heavy thunder rolled in turn along each point of the horizon, and dark clouds spread the entire canopy.—We were forbidden to speak aloud, or, lest the light of a cigar should present a target for an ambushed rifle, we were cautioned not to smoke. Ten miles of weary marching, with frequent halts, as some one of the hundred vehicles of the artillery train, in our centre, by a slight deviation crashed against a tree, wore away the hours to dawn when we debouched into a magnificent wheat field and the smoke stack of the Galena was in sight. Xenophon's remnant of the ten thousand shouting, "The sea! the sea!" were not more glad than we.

Porter's entire train was brought over the Chickahominy before the battle of Friday, hence nothing was lost there.—At Savage's when that place was abandoned, 1,700 cubic feet of ammunition, and enormous heaps of quartermasters' and sutlers' stores, officers' baggage and soldiers's knapsacks were destroyed, and at every halting place since, the fagot has been busy with whatever could be transported no further. I can form no estimate of the entire value but it is immense. One thing is certain, but little has fallen into the enemy's hands.

THE New York Post fears that conscription or drafting will have to be resorted to if Lincoln's 300,000 men are to be raised.

Col. Morgan in Kentucky!

A BRILLIANT VICTORY!

THIRTY YANKEES KILLED!

PRISONERS, &c., CAPTURED!

None Killed on Our Side!

We have glorious tidings from our bold partizan Colonel, John H. Morgan. On the 9th instant, he attacked a portion of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, completely routing them, and capturing their camp provisions, stock, &c.

By Capt. J. E. Bennett, of Tulahoma, Coffee county, who arrived in this city yesterday evening, with the Yankee Major as prisoner, and a lot of the spoils, we have received from a friend in Col. Morgan's command, the following letter:

TOMPKINSVILLE, KY., July 9.

DEAR SPERRY:—We had an elegant little fight this morning before breakfast, and cleaned out a Yankee encampment as completely as it ever was done by any one. They had breakfast cooked, but had not time to eat it.

With their usual generosity, when acting without previous calculation, they left us many valuable trophies, such as watches, horses, very little cash, abundance of provisions, something to drink, blankets and huge piles of ready-made clothing and Union stationery; and last, but not least, quite a number of their carcasses—some "gone under," some a-going, and others well and hearty.

Morgan is a trump, and deserves the reputation he has so nobly fought for. I have no particulars to give, as I expect to prepare a book on my return.

Yours, &c., E.

From Capt. Bennett, we learn the following particulars. The Yankee force attacked consisted of five companies, 270 men, of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Maj. Thos. Jordan, whom Capt. B. brought with him as prisoner, and has handed him over to Headquarters here. Col. Morgan surprised them while they were preparing breakfast, killing 34, wounding over 40, and capturing 30 prisoners. The rest "skedaddled." Of Col. Morgan's force, none were killed and only two slightly wounded. The result of the victory was, the whole camp and stores fell into our hands, consisting of tents, 100 head of stock, horses and mules; eight wagons and harness; one ambulance and harness; 100 carbines and rifles; a fine lot of side arms, and a large quantity of ammunition; a fine lot of provisions, clothing, &c.

Owing to the locality, Col. Morgan was compelled to burn a large portion of his spoils, consisting of all the wagons but one, all the tents and 270 new Yankee uniforms,—the force having just been newly equipped, but not yet having had time to don their new apparel.

This Yankee force has lately been marauding in Fentress and Overton counties, committing many depredations and outrages.

We regret to learn that Col. Hunt, of the Georgia cavalry, was accidentally wounded very seriously in the leg by one of his own men.

We rejoice to hear, however, that Capt. Llewellyn, the Quartermaster of the regiment was not, as reported here some days ago, killed by the bushwhackers in the mountains. A man by his side, named O'Brien, was killed. Three of the bushwhackers were caught by the force the same day, and lodged in jail in Sparta. Four more, we learn, have since been captured by Col. Gardenhire.

By his brilliant feat at Tomkinsville, Col. Morgan has added another to those imperishable laurels which already crown his brow. We predict that this is but the beginning of a series of still more brilliant exploits than have already made Morgan's name a watchword to the South, and a terror to his enemies. *Knoxville Register.*

SNOW IN JUNE.—Yesterday afternoon, it commenced snowing in this city, feebly, it is true, but nevertheless really snowing. It was cold enough all day for overcoats and furs out doors, and for coal fires within; but the snow, though no novelty in Chicago when in season, was, considering the time of the year, when, according to all standard almanacs, this should be near midsummer, a novelty and curiosity. It continued extremely cold up to a late hour last night.—*Chicago Journal, June 19th.*

HOW TO GET A GUN.

A Yorktown correspondent of the Iredell Express writes:

One night our pickets were charged upon by pretty heavy squads of both infantry and cavalry; signal guns were fired, our reserve brought up, and the clatter of musketry began. The signs for a general battle were propitious, but all soon vanished when our heavy cannons on the forts opened on them. The incessant thunder from our guns was really appalling to us, how much more so to those in whose ranks the shells were making such direful havoc. They could not stand it, and in fifteen minutes withdrew, taking their dead and wounded with them, with the exception of one dead man, lying within fifty yards of our rifle pits, who was probably overlooked. There he lay during the balance of our stay at Yorktown, a week or more, and for aught I know may be there yet.

As remarked before, he lay not more than fifty yards from our pits, not further from the Yankees, and in full view of both. For these reasons no one ventured out to bury him, and as no flag of truce was sent out, he was permitted to stay. As a matter of course there was much conjecturing as to what he might have. Innumerable surmises concerning his gold, silver, pistols, &c., went the rounds of every camp fire in our regiment. Among all they were sure of but one thing and that was that he had a gun of some sort which could be seen distinctly; and under the circumstances that gun would certainly be a valuable trophy. This subject was discussed several nights; the excitement ran high; many fellows boasted that when it came their time to go on picket they would get that gun, *that they would, sure;* perhaps spin out an oath to it. But their turns came, and so came they back to camp without the gun. After all their boasting, the risk seemed too great. The dead man was watched with hawk eyes by the Yankees, nor could our boys raise their heads, or an arm above the bank of earth that concealed them, but a shower of balls whistled about them. Finally an intimate friend of mine allowed curiosity to become his master; perhaps not so much curiosity either as recklessness, and his "dont care a continental" sort of disposition; be that as it may, he resolved to get the gun or let the Yankees get him in the scrape. For half an hour he watched the Yankees with one eye above the parapet; he said they were not so much on the look-out, and taking advantage of the opportunity, he got out of his "hoill" as he called it, lay flat on the ground and began "making the trip" snake fashion. He began to think it was half a mile instead of fifty yards, but lay lower than he ever lay before, and kept crawling.

"Oh," said he, "Nat, you can't imagine how fidgetty I felt about the time I was going to lay hands on my stiff customer. Ay, yes, and stink—the g-e-e buck."

"Did you turn him over?"

"I had no time for inspection; I tho't the air was full of Yankees, all coming at me with bayonets fixed; so grabbing the gun by the muzzle I began to crawfish. But it would not come—the fellow had hold of it too tight; I had to get back to him and absolutely tear his hands loose. At last I had the gun, and I knew very well that I had no time for fooling, but crawling was too slow, and jumping up I made the fastest time on record, back to my pit."

"But were you not fired on?" I asked.

"O yes," said he, "when I was half way back, I was discovered, and several balls whistled close to my ears; they only made me git quicker."

And he did "make the trip," as he called it, and has for his trouble one of Colt's five shooter army rifles, in fact a splendid gun. It excited considerable wonder in camp, and could be sold at any time for $150—$200 has been offered. He returned his Minnie rifle to the armory and uses "the one wrenched from a dead Yankee" altogether. Perhaps you would like to know the name of the fellow who ventured so far. I will give you the "first letters," viz—REUBEN S. LOLLAR, of the Saltillo Boys.

THE number of horses in the world is estimated at 27,000,000; of this number the United States have 5,000,000. The general estimate has been eight to ten horses in Europe for every hundred inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, July 15.—Gen. David E. Twiggs died here this morning, after a brief illness.

Our Army Correspondence.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, in the engagements of June 26th, 27th and 30th, Lieut. Col. JOHN S. McELROY *Commanding.*

Maj. W. A. Stowe wounded in the shoulder on Friday evening the 27th.

Adjutant B. R. Moore, wounded in the thigh on the 26th June.

Company A.

June 26th. Killed—James Turpin, W. A. Burns, J. L. Messer, John Tatham, Benjamin Parker, and Thomas Higden. Wounded—1st Sergeant T. G. Enloe, mortally; Corporal J. P. Bumgarner; privates L. F. Berry, A. Bryant, David Fulbright, J. B. Hall, James Mills, W. C. T. Newton, R. A. Panther, B. Dills.

June 27th. Wounded—A. J. Patton, Sergt. D. G. Fisher.

June 30th. Killed—Capt. A. W. Coleman. Wounded—Lt. A. W. Bryson, Sergt. James West, Corp. D. M. Raby, privates W. J. Allen, W. E. Brown, Hosea Morrison, A. Randolph, J. M. Sutton, Thos. M. Wilson.

Company B.

June 26th. Wounded—Corp. J. A. Clark; privates J. C. Hembree, R. M. Deaver, J. Miliher.

June 27th. Wounded—W. A. Buckner, Levi Callahan, Jackson Parris.

June 30th. Wounded—Jasp. Brown, Wm. Hensley, C. P. Woody, W. Penly, W. R. Keith, A. L. Mills, sergt. Henderson, corp. J. W. Randall, corp. Z. Peek, private T. W. Keith.

Company C.

June 26th. Killed—James McLelland. Wounded—Capt. C. T. Young, in hand; sergt. H. G. A. Silver, mortally in thigh; N. A. Thomas, corporal T. A. Baker, privates A. A. Buchanan, E. M. Honeycutt, J. W. Rowland mortally, D. S. Crits, W. A. McLelland, M. McCurry, S. S. Robeson, in arm; T. J. Thomason, in foot; John Collis, shoulder; J. Turbyfield, slightly in leg; Jesse Young, in hand; corp. S. B. Banks, slightly in neck; John McIntosh, in the hand; Carter Johnson, O. McCurry, W. S. Young, W. M. Estepp. Missing—C. R. Edwards and Lewis Riddle.

June 27th. R. S. Allen wounded in side, supposed to be mortally, and has not since been heard of.

June 30th. Killed—Jason Carraway. Wounded—D. Robeson.

Company D.

June 26th. Killed—C. B. S. Lancaster.

June 27th. Killed, M. R. Moore.

June 30th. Killed, J. H. Sutton.

June 26th. Wounded, R. S. Owens, J. C. Webb, Newton Cooper, W. F. Good, A. N. Wall.

June 27th. Wounded, W. A. Moore.

Company E.

June 26th. Killed, James Branch, L. D. Hudson, J. O. Mull, J. W. Perkins, W. B. Butler. Wounded, Capt. A. S. Cloud, sergt. T. B. Pugh, corp. H. Carson, privates Aaron Aikens, G. W. Franklin, J. B. Giles, John Lane, James Pucket, A. J. Simpson, Enoch Sigmon, R. Smith.

June 27th. Wounded, Lieut. P. W. Warlick.

30th. Killed, J. W. Queen, R. M. Hudson. Wounded, corp. H. Branch, privates Samuel Langudge, Jesse Michael, Morgan Stillwell.

Company F.

June 26th. Killed, Capt. H. C. Worley; privates W. M. Culbertson, D. S. Moore, W. H. Ray, Thomas Dover.—Wounded, corp. A. M. Meadows, privates W. R. Aldred, J. M. Aldred, B. R. Capps, J. V. Hunter, D. C. Hunter, Alfred Haney, A. Jamison, R. P. King, Iredell Ledford, T. L. Prayter, D. W. Reeves mortally, W. E. Roper, J. M. Snelson, H. Young, J. M. Ingle, J. B. Green, J. B. Dover.

27th. Wounded, Dallas James.

30th. Wounded, Lieut. Saml. Mears mortally, corp. J. C. Plemmons, L. D. Alexander, F. Dover, L. M. Hipps.—Missing, sergt. T. M. Wells and private E. P. Young.

Company G.

June 26th. Killed, Lieut. J. L. Hemphill and private W. L. Eaves.—Wounded, Capt. L. P. Erwin, privates W. B. Bradley, R. S. Callahan, H. M. Corbet, W. R. Floyd, M. L. Good, D. M. Hemrick, W. J. Hardin, C. C. Hawkins, J. A. Hays, J. M. Keeter, B. F. Long, John Steadman, James Warren, J. L. Higgins.

27th. Killed, sergt. J. G. Sloan.—Wounded, J. W. Sorrels, J. M. Church.

30th. Killed, corp. John Houser.—Wounded, W. B. Wood, S. H. Wilkins. Missing—Alfred Smith.

Company H.

June 26th. Killed, J. F. Donaldson, corp. T. E. Shepherd. Wounded, Lt. C. L. Robinson in mouth, Lt. C. M. McLeod in thigh, privates John Eaton, W. F. Evitt, Jesse Ray, E. M. Scroggs, T. L. Stanfield. G. W. Angel, J. A. Blain, sergt. W. L. Westall, Wm. Bird.

27th. Missing—J. T. Bradley.

30th. Wounded, T. L. Angel, corp. W. B. J. Plemmons, sergt. M. Brooks.

Company I.

June 26th. Killed, O. P. Jenkins and J. J. G. Vaughn. Wounded, H. Benson, W. A. Kirkendall, J. T. Bowman, J. M. Dewberry, J. B. Martin, W. Middleton, M. L. Rickman, J. Scruggs.

27th. Wounded and missing, C. A. Rickman, Jno. Flether. Wounded, Capt. W. B. Whitaker, D. M. Harrison, M. H. Johnston, A. Toney, A. L. Townsend, T. L. Williams.

30th. Killed, M. L. Killian, S. M. King. Wounded, J. M. Lytle. Missing, B. C. Brittain.

Company K.

June 26th. Killed, Thos. Swain.—Wounded, corp. John Hall, privates L. B. Davis, James Allwine, Thos. Foster, Wm. Painter.

27th. Killed, sergt. G. W. Foster. Wounded, Thomas Price, Spencer Cartrell, Griffin Johnston, James Copeland, B. Cowart.

Company L.

June 26th. Wounded, sergt. D. H. Nelson, sergt. J. L. Rogers, corp. Riley James, privates Wilburn Bolin, Charles Burris, Lewis Chambers, Henry Evans, A. A. Himes, D. M. Porter, Lewis Miller, F. P. McGee, W. H. Owens, P. L. Edwards, J. A. Rhea, S. T. Rogers, G. Swanger, W. H. Moore, E. H. Yarborough.

27th. Wounded, Lt. J. M. Welch.

30th. Wounded, Lt. T. H. Moody, sergt. D. T. J. Boyd, corp. T. B. McCrackin, privates J. C. Brown, G. L. Cunningham, Jerry Evans, W. L. Justice, Daniel Snider, J. L. Welch. Missing, Lt. T. J. Ferguson and J. Erby.

Company M.

June 26th. Killed, B. Lee Rankin, J. J. Roberts, Thos. Black, E. S. Wyatt. Wounded, Henry Fronebarger, H. H. Aldred, Oliver Smith, Miller Anthony, Peter Eaker, John Wyatt, J. R. Havner, M. L. Beam, Edward Boyd. Missing, E. F. Linebarger.

27th. Killed, Lt. David White.—Wounded, Alex. Milling, corp. J. R. Crouse, private John Morrison.

30th. Wounded, J. S. Clemmer, J. W. Mauney, A. Horis.

R. B. JOHNSTON, Lt. Co. C.
Acting Adjutant.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1, '62.

REV. T. W. ATKIN:

Dear Sir: Above you will find a list of the casualties of the 16th N. C. Regiment, which I suppose will be of interest (though melancholy) to many of your readers. The list will indicate to some extent the part the 16th took in the late battles before Richmond. You will see that many estimable young men of your acquaintance have fallen. Their loss will be deeply felt at home. A pall of gloom is cast over their comrades who survive. But it affords consolation to know that they went down like heroes.

The list is probably defective, as we scarcely had time to collect the details of one battle field till we were ordered on the march to another. You will note that Lt. Ferguson, Co. L, and Sergeant T. M. Wells and E. P. Young, Co. F, are put down among the missing on Monday evening the 30th June. I think it quite probable they were taken prisoners, as the fight towards night was somewhat on the bush whacking order and desultory.

I could mention many officers and privates who behaved admirably during the engagements, but know I am sustained by the universal sentiment of the Regiment in making mention of one.—I refer to the gallant conduct of our commander, Lieut. Col. McElroy. He has escaped unhurt, but was always in the thickest of the fight, urging his men on, and oftener than otherwise in front of the line. On Monday evening in the charge he got so far in advance that he had to cut off the head of a Michigander with his sword, who was coming down on the Col. at a charge bayonet.—His gallant bearing has won him the esteem and confidence of his men. May he long live to enjoy it.

The wounded are being well cared for. Many of them have gone home on furlough.

Excuse this hasty sketch.

Your friend,

R. B. J.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

CAMP IN THE WOODS, 25TH N. C. T., Ransom's Brigade, July 7.

Editor Asheville News:

Believing that the movements of our Regiment for the past 15 or 20 days would be interesting to our friends, I will write a short statement of facts principally for the gratification of the friends of my company in Transylvania and Henderson counties. On the 19th June we left camps near Kinston, N. C., for Va. On Friday night, June 20th, the Regiment reached Petersburg. On the 24th the Regiment and Brigade left for Richmond, arriving there on the same evening. Early on the morning of the 25th the Regiment was moved in the vicinity of the late battle of the "seven pines" at a hasty march, and engaged the enemy immediately. Company "E" in this action was commanded by Lieut. Deaver. The loss of the company was—wounded, privates David B. Anders, severely in thigh, and Leander J Erwin, slightly in leg. The total casualties in the Regiment was—killed in the action two, both of company "C," and wounded 39,—one or two of whom have since died.

On the 26th June the enemy was engaged with spirit and determination on his right wing by the Confederate forces, and forced to fall back. A series of engagements for several days was kept up; the rout of the enemy became general, leaving in his retreat large amounts of all kinds of camp equipage. The enemy in his retreat would give us fight almost every day, selecting strong positions when he made a stand.

On the evening of July 1st, a terrific battle was fought some 12 or 14 miles below Richmond. The enemy had planted his artillery in large numbers on an elevated position in a broad open field. This heavy battery was charged several times by the Confederate forces with great determination and resolve, but the brave Southern boys were compelled to fall back with heavy losses. At length the order came for Ransom's Brigade to advance into the action. The Brigade consisted of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 35th and 49th N. C. Regiments. We were moved for a mile at the double-quick, and became engaged about sun set.—The 25th advanced (I am now only speaking of this Regiment alone, the whole Brigade however done its duty) in line of battle for nearly a quarter of a mile across an open clover and corn field in the charge, through the leaden sheets of hail from the enemy's small arms and the powerful charges from his heavy artillery, to within seventy-five yards of the Yankee infantry supporting his heavy batteries. Here we commenced firing and remained in the action for some time, when we were ordered to fall back, the deadly fire of the enemy having thinned our ranks greatly. This engagement was one of the most determined and hard fought battles of the war. The firing ceased about 10 o'clock at night, when the enemy continued his retreat, leaving the Confederates in possession of the field. The loss of the Regiment was 22 killed on the field and from 100 to 125 wounded. Several of the wounded have since died. The following is the list of the individual casualties of company "E:" Killed in action, Corporal Thomas J. Magaha; privates, Walter L. Hogsed and Levi M. Anders. Wounded: Sergt. James W. Thompson, mortally, since dead; privates, Elisha G. Case, severely in hip; Leonard C. Cagle, severely in hand; David H. England, severely in leg; Wm. H. Fowler, slightly in hip; Wm. C. Ray, severely in thigh; David W. Searcy, slightly in hand; Richard L. Scruggs, slightly in hand; John C. Wilson, slightly in head; and Robert Wilson, severely in thigh. A number of others were slightly stunned by the bursting of shells. The loss of the Regiment in both actions, in killed and wounded, does not fall far short of 200.

We continued our march in pursuit of the retreating foe to the very banks of the James River. He is now under the protection of his gun-boats. The boasted "on to Richmond march" of the "Young Napoleon," with his large host of marshalled forces, was not an easy rode to travel; and by the 4th of July, instead of occupying the Confederate Capitol, the enemy was 25 or 30 miles from the "seven hilled city" under the protection of his gun-boats, having met with a severe reverse. The future will develop the movements of both armies. I will state, however, that our Brigade has just this moment received orders to march to Drewry's Bluff, eight miles below Richmond, on the south side of James River.

WM. H. GRAVES,
Capt. 25th N. C. T.,
Comd'g Co. "E."

FOR THE NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 14, 1862.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF CLAY, CHEROKEE, MACON, JACKSON AND HAYWOOD:

Having received letters from gentlemen residing in different parts of the District, soliciting me to become a candidate, or permission to run my name as such, to represent the District in the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and having learned that in some parts of the District my name is already publicly spoken of as a candidate, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the matter, I desire to say, in this public manner, that I am not and will not permit my name to be run as a candidate.

I highly appreciate the distinguished honor intended to be conferred, and will ever hold in grateful remembrance the people of the District, not only for this expression of their confidence and esteem, but also the honors heretofore conferred by at least part of them. I hope ever so to act as to merit your continued good will and confidence, but I am here in the field, surrounded by brethren in arms, banded together by a soldier's love and associations, connected with brilliant victories to our arms, and so long as my health continues good, and there is an insolent foe treading the soil of our beloved South, so long do I expect to remain with the brave, gallant and generous company from the county of Jackson. I resigned my seat in the Legislature and became a private to be with them, and I ask no greater honor than to know that I am with them and doing my duty in this struggle for freedom and independence. We have stood by each other in all the relations of a soldier's life, and now, when our ranks have been diminished by disease and the severe battles through which we have passed, it would be wrong for me to leave them, and I but speak the language of my heart when I say that I have no feeling or inclination to do so.

We know not who are candidates or likely to be. All we desire is that you elect the *right man for the times*, and we believe you will have an eye to this in casting your votes at the ballot box.

Again returning you my sincere thanks, I am

Your fellow-citizen,
J. R. LOVE, Capt.,
Co. A, 16th Reg., N. C. Troops.

FROM VICKSBURG—THE RAM ARKANSAS UNDER THE CONFEDERATE GUNS.

Jackson, July 15.—A special dispatch to the Mississippian says that the monster Arkansas this morning came down through the Federal fleet under a terrific fire, losing five killed and three wounded. The damage to her was trifling—the balls having only touched her smoke-stack, and she is now at Vicksburg. Her wounded have been sent ashore. Generals Van Dorn, Breckinridge and Smith have visited her.—The Federal loss is unknown.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Vicksburg, 15th, states that the ram Arkansas came out of the Yazoo River and fought through the enemy's upper fleet, inflicting great damage, and is now safe under our guns and preparing for another dash. Two shots only penetrated. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. Captain Brown was wounded slightly. The enemy's lower fleet are hastily retreating.

Jackson, July 16.—The Arkansas sunk two boats in coming out of Yazoo River. The Federal fleet opened on both sides, pouring in a terrific fire as she passed. On opening a port-hole for air, a shell entered, killing nine and wounding several others. The ram Benton attempted to butt the Arkansas, but missed and was struck by the Arkansas. She put for the shore in a sinking condition. Another Federal gun-boat was fired. All the transports from the fleet below have left. One mortar boat grounded and was burnt. The Arkansas is scarcely injured, and is expected to go down the river.

A heavy bombardment is now, at 8 p. m., still going on. Guns are distinctly heard here. No telegraphic intelligence has been received from Vicksburg for the last three hours.

Jackson, July 15.—The firing ceased at 9 o'clock to-night. Both the upper and lower fleets attempted to pass our batteries, but were repulsed. The exasperated and mortified enemy vented his ire by throwing liquid shells into the city, burning one row of buildings.—Our batteries are uninjured. No casualties are reported.

Latest from the North and West.

Knoxville, July 15.—Gen. Buell's Federal forces are scattered all along the line from Huntsville to Stevenson, and are said to number 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry.

McCook's division, 10,000 strong, is marching against Chattanooga with twenty-four pieces of artillery and Buell's cavalry.

Mitchell has certainly been arrested and ordered to Washington.

Gen. Buell is now in command of all the Federal forces in East Tennessee.

Mobile, July 17.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 16th, says that the Memphis papers of the 14th report Curtis' army as having arrived at Helena on Saturday. This report is confirmed by persons who have arrived from Friar's Point.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated the 11th, reports Morgan as having suddenly turned up at Glasgow, Kentucky, where he was capturing Home Guards and stirring up the people to insurrection.

Grant has revoked his late order expelling obnoxious persons.

A Washington dispatch says that the War Department has determined on a general exchange of prisoners. It is thought that the bill providing for the arming the negroes will pass the Federal Congress.

A Vicksburg dispatch says that the Arkansas sunk three Yankee gun-boats.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 16th, says it is rumored that last evening six of the Yankee gun-boats succeeded in passing down the river, firing on the Arkansas as they passed, and killing two men.

FOR THE NEWS.

Bro. Atkin:—I some how made a mistake in my wine receipt, and as it is an important one I hasten to correct it. I said "to every 3 quarts of the juice add *one pint* of molasses." I should have said *one quart of molasses.* One-fourth is molasses, instead of one-eighth as published. Respectfully,

J. A. REAGAN.

IT is estimated that McClellan's loss in the late battle, in stores, munitions, &c., amounted to $25,000,000.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

CAMP 1ST, N. C. CAVALRY, Near Richmond, July 5, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—From a paragraph in your paper of this week, it would appear that the 1st N. C. Cavalry had been *entrapped* by the enemy, which was not the case. I give you therefore a true statement of the circumstances. Gen. Lee desired information in regard to the strength and movements of the enemy on our right. Col. Baker received orders, June 28th, to make a reconnoisance of the enemy's left wing, moving in the direction of the Chickahominy, and was ordered to *find out and report* the *position* and *strength* of the enemy in that quarter. Accordingly, on the morning of the 29th, we drove in their pickets at Willis' Church, and encountered one hundred of their cavalry, which we charged upon and drove into their camp. The charge was most gallantly led by Col. Baker. The men without a single exception behaved with extraordinary coolness and bravery, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, for more than a half mile, and then retreated in perfectly good order. It was a bold and daring thing, *but it was not reckless.*—The orders were positive. Every possible precaution had been taken, and the course pursued was necessary. I give you a list of the killed and missing.—Maj. Crumpler was severely wounded and fell from his horse near one of the batteries, but has been retaken and the Surgeons have hopes of his recovery.

Company C—Lieut. W. B. Field, privates J. N. Vanpelt, J. C. Taylor and J. M. Lewis—missing.

D—Sergeants B. C. McBride and Elisha Green; privates G. M. Ballew, John Franklin, A. J. Graham, Thos. Davis, W. W. Gragg, J. Moretz and J. A. Woodring—missing.

F—Private Marshal White—missing.

H—Capt. Thos. Ruffin; 1st, Sergt. H. B. Lane; privates S. Stanly, F. Osgood, G. A. Jackson, F. Coley, John Flowers, Charles Angel, John Powell, W. H. Brogden and John E. Smith—missing.

I—Privates J. S. Grant and W. J. Watson—killed. 1st Sergt. James W. Merritt and Sergt. Z. Smith; Privates Alex Barrier, W. H. Batts, B. Bachelor, W. Grady, Jesse Horne, A. J. Hardy, Isham Misenheimer, K. H. Murray, J. R. Miller, H. Page, W. H. Stetson, J. W. Stokes, Seth Smith, Jacob Smith, A. F. Williams, Jerre Williams and Ed. Williams—missing.

Band—Wm. Brown, company G. Phillip Riley, company H, and William A. Purviance, company F,—missing.

Captain Houston's, "I," and Capt. Ruffin's, "H." companies suffered most severely, being the front squadron. G. *Raleigh Paper.*

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

We are informed by a gentleman, who has just received a letter from Claibourne county, dated the 11th instant, that the Federal force who were reported some days ago as having evacuated Cumberland Gap, are still there, but have confined their marauding to the immediate vicinity of the Gap. Mr. Jas. Patterson, well-known as a staunch and wealthy Southern man, has been the greatest sufferer. They have stolen his negroes and stock, every pound of bacon he had, turned their cavalry horses into his wheat fields to eat his wheat in the shock, camped in his growing corn, utterly destroying the crop, burned his fences, and quartered their officers in his house. Mr. Patterson being an old man, was reluctant to flee from his home on their approach, expecting his gray hairs would protect him from outrage and insult, but he miscalculated the character of the inhuman wretches, and would now gladly, could he escape from them, become a homeless wanderer in his old age, rather than endure their insolence and outrages. Our informant states that the invaders, fearing an attack in their rear, by a Confederate force from Pound Gap, had dispatched a portion of their cavalry towards Cumberland Ford, to protect themselves from surprise. From this we infer that they have been opening the blockaded road in that direction.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE CAPTURED ARMS.—It is found, upon examination, that comparatively few of the muskets captured from the Yankees in the battles below Richmond, have sustained serious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chickahominy, to make the destruction complete, and hence we find, in a lot of twenty thousand, not more than a thousand that cannot be speedily rendered as good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention and European manufacture.—*Richmond Dispatch, 16th inst.*

AT the Lexington, Kentucky, races, on the 9th instant, a horse owned by H. P. McGrath run a mile in one minute and forty-four and a quarter seconds.

PHILADELPHIA COTTON MARKET.—The Inquirer, of the 7th instant, says: The market is bare of Cotton, and small sales of good middling uplands are reported at 41 cents, cash.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN BURGIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce W. ZACHARY, Esq., of Jackson county, as a candidate to represent Jackson and Transylvania counties in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison, a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

☞In view of the exigencies of the times, I have been unable, without pressing the people too hard, to close up my business as Sheriff within the last twelve months. On account of this fact, I deem it a duty I owe to the people whose generous confidence I have enjoyed so long, as well as myself, to again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county. Profoundly thankful to the people for past favors, I venture to indulge the hope that I may have a reassurance of their confidence and support. W. R. YOUNG.

July 9, 1862. te

THE LINES ABOUT RICHMOND.

Movements are now nearly complete for the permanent establishment of a base of operations for our army below Richmond. The Federal army is still established at Berkeley, Westover and Charles City Court House. The Richmond Enquirer, (Government organ,) in alluding to the probable strength of McClellan's army, says:

The parade made by the enemy of the reinforcements recently sent to McClellan is so entirely different from all their previous conduct, that we are inclined to believe it to be only a *strategic* announcement, made for the purpose of keeping our armies away from Washington. Gen. Burnside, we believe, has joined McClellan with four brigades—about 10,000 men—from the swamps of North Carolina. This, we believe, to have been the only reinforcements that has yet rerched the army of the Potomac, the York, the Chickahominy and the James. The names of the rivers along which this army has confined itself, and from none of which it has ever dared to move, will suggest the evident want of confidence that McClellan has in his men. No amount of reinforcements from the rivers of North Carolina, will ever make McClellan's army undertake any land expedition.

To creep along the banks of the James, close under cover of his gun-boats, will be his next campaign. He may occupy both banks and approach the city on the North and South banks. If so, he will find his match on both banks, and woe to his army if defeated whilst divided. The recent cavalry foray towards Orange Court House, which burnt the railroad bridge over Rapidan River, would indicate not a purpose to advance on Richmond, but an effort to prevent or delay our advance on Washington city. We have late advices from Fredericksburg, which strongly imply the design of the Federal forces there, under command of Gen. King, to retire to Washington. There had positively been no Southward movement from there of any considerable portion of Gen. King's forces.

There exists now in Washington city a panic almost equal to that which prevailed after the battle of Manassas.—Already correspondents say that at McClellan's headquarters the opinion was held that the Confederates would dictate peace at an early day in Washington city. The ubiquitous Jackson was momentarily expected upon the Arlington Heights.

This publication of reinforcements to McClellan, and this burning of the Rapidan bridge are but efforts, the first to deter us from, and the second to prevent our approaching Washington city. Both are useless.

☞Capt. Charlie Fletcher's company, from Henderson, passed through this place last Sunday, *en route* to Camp Smith, on the French Broad, to join Maj. McDowell's Battalion.

☞Fine lists of subscribers have been received since our last issue from John Ingram, Esq., of Macon; Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. Walker, of Haywood; Col. D. A. Chandler and J. W. Patterson, Esq., of Yancy. To all of whom we are under many obligations.

☞"B." next week.

SENATOR.

From an announcement in another column, it will be seen that Dr. Yancy is a candidate for the State Senate. Dr. Yancy has been in the Legislature, and the people know him as "worthy and well qualified." He has but recently returned home from the Army, having been attached to Col. R. B. Vance's regiment since its organization.

The Dr. is, we believe, the only Democrat running for a seat in the next Legislature in the four counties composing this District. If there is any other running for a seat in either house, we have not heard of it.

The old line Democracy, on the breaking out of the war, agreed to ignore old parties till our independence was achieved. To this line of policy, so patriotic and commendable, they have inflexibly adhered. When Mr. Johnston, an old Whig, was brought out *by Whigs* for the office of Governor, the Democracy, in accordance with their before determined policy to ignore parties, at once and cheerfully acquiesced in it, knowing him to be a first rate man in every respect; and there would today be but one candidate for Governor had it not been for that bold bad man, the editor of the Raleigh Standard, who is willing to see the State rent into factions to accomplish his base purposes.—As it is, the Democracy have stood aloof, having no candidate of their own, and being in no wise responsible for the present contest. *They* have been the advocates of unity and fraternity, and we point proudly to the present condition of affairs in the State as evidence of it.

In this county, John Burgin, Esq., an old line Whig, is the candidate for the Commons. The Democracy have no candidate. They don't want any, being satisfied with Mr. Burgin, knowing him every way worthy of the confidence of the people, and a true and devoted son of the Old North State.

Under these circumstances, these many concessions on the part of the democracy, would it not be wise and proper to send Dr. Yancy to the Senate? Would it not look like the opposition were willing to deal justly, and not require the Democracy to yield everything, and themselves nothing, for the public good? Let fair minded and honorable men think of these things.—From the rabid, brainless, soulless, selfish and sordid party hack, we ask nothing and expect as little. But honorable and fair men will yield the equity and reasonableness, as well as the sound policy, of dividing the offices which are to be filled in a few days.

CAPT. J. R. LOVE, JR.

Don't fail to read the letter of the gallant and gifted young gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, addressed to the people of the extreme western counties. He cannot quit the field to run for civil office. His example might be extensively imitated in this regard with profit to the service, and the country generally. We know Capt. Love intimately, and if his life is spared the people of the west will some day know him, and honor him too. We point to him as a mountain man with pride, and can truly say, *there is* A MAN! We are pleased to learn from a private note that Capt. Love is able to take the field again, having sufficiently recovered from the severe wound received at the battle of the "Seven Pines."

THE CASUALTIES.

The record of our killed and wounded in the great battles near Richmond, are at length coming to hand. As we remarked last week, our western regiments suffered severely. If evidence is wanted, look at the list of killed and wounded in the 16th regiment. It will carry sadness to many homes in this mountain country, and many hearts will be clothed in mourning. Noble dead! You will not be forgotten. Your country will embalm your glorious deeds, and history tell to coming generations how gallantly you struggled and how signally you conquered the vile invaders of your homes.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Richmond, July 16.—Negotiations are progressing to effect general exchange of prisoners. The cartel of 1821 will probably be agreed to as the basis of exchange. Gen. D. H. Hill has been appointed to conduct the negotiation on the part of the Confederates.

FROM THE WEST.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Murfreesboro' Re-Captured by the Confederates.

RICHMOND, July 17.—Northern papers of the 15th inst., contain dispatches from Nashville, which report that a fight had taken place at Murfreesboro, and that the Confederates were victorious. Two Yankee regiments had surrendered and Gen. Crittenden, of Indiana, was captured. Col. Duffield (Federal) was mortally wounded.

There is great excitement in Nashville. The Confederates, 6,000 strong, are reported to be marching on Nashville.

In New York, gold was quoted at 116½, and sterling exchange at 129.—The news from Tennessee has had a depressing effect on the stock market.

The Petersburg Express has a special dispatch from Knoxville, announcing the capture of Murfresboro, Tenn., by Col. Forrest's Cavalry, on Sunday last.

LATER.—The New York Herald, of the 14th, has been received. It says that Murfreesboro was captured by 3,000 rebel cavalry, under Forrest, on the 13th inst. The 9th Michigan Regiment, Col. Parkhurst, and Brig. Gen. Crittenden and Col. Duffield, of Indiana, were taken prisoners. Many other officers were taken prisoners.

There is great consternation in Nashville. The Federals say that they will shell the city if they are compelled to evacuate it.

Morgan was only nine miles from Frankfort, Ky., on Sunday morning.—There is great alarm among the Yankees in Kentucky.

ATLANTA, July 18.—Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was captured on Sunday morning last, from the Federals, by Gen. Forrest's command of Confederate troops. A courier, who arrived at Chattanooga Wednesday night, reports these facts: That Gen. Forrest attacked the Federals in Murfreesboro on Sunday morning, killing some 200 of them, and capturing the balance of the garrison, numbering some 1,200 or 1,500, including five pieces of artillery, all the enemy's camp equipage and stores. Our loss was five men killed. No wounded reported.

Another account says that "the town was taken, after severe fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Federal Gen. Crittenden was among the prisoners taken." The forces on both sides were nearly equal at the time of the recapture. We learn, however, that there has been an *uprising* of the people of that section of Middle Tenn., which bids fair to largely add to the numbers of our forces.

LATER.—A gentleman direct from Murfreesboro, says that Col. Forrest, with 2,000 cavalry, entered that place on Sunday last, at 5. a. m. The fight lasted five hours. More than a hundred Yankees were killed, and a large number of prisoners captured—Gen. E. B. Crittenden among the number. Our loss was about 25 killed and some wounded. Col. Forrest burned up three locomotives and their trains; also, 65 wagons, all laden with stores. He also burned the depot, which was filled with commissary stores, and captured 465 mules and horses; also, a battery of four brass pieces. The Yankee soldiers were paroled. The officers have been sent to Chattanooga.

KNOXVILLE, July 15.—A heavy skirmish occurred this morning at Wallace's Cross Roads, the other side of Clinch River, on the road to Big Creek Gap. Two full regiments of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were engaged with four of our companies of cavalry, under command of Col. McLin. Ten were killed and missing on our side; the enemy's loss about the same.

CORN.—The Savannah Republican says: We saw a private letter yesterday, which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida Railroad, at thirty-five cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered safe. Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabama, indeed from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense yield.

THE Northern papers are engaged in estimating McClellan's loss in the recent battles about Richmond. Their estimates vary considerably, but none place the loss at less than 50,000.

THE New York Herald says that the finances of the Northern Government have received a terrible shock by the defeat of McClellan. The Tribune says that the prevailing opinion is that the three hundred thousand men will not be forthcoming in time, and that a draft for a half a million should be made.

IT is asserted by a Northern paper that every pound of cotton sent North from Hilton Head will cost the U. S. two dollars—such has been the expense of fancy abolition planting.

AFRICANS IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, in describing the Government African Hotel at Washington says:

The poor devils—ignorant and indolent—almost without power of thought, and no taste for labor—of both sexes and of every age—are crowded indiscriminately together, no pains being taken to keep the males and females apart. There is no restraint put over them. They come thrice a day, as the animals do, for their food—Government rations, bad meat and hard bread—and having disposed of it, retire to sleep away the rest of the day in indolence. Talk to them, and some fanatical abolitionist intrudes and engages in the conversation, till one, disgusted with both contraband and abolitionist, retires from the revolting scene.

A BAND of marauders supposed to be from Laurel, N. C., a few nights ago went to the house of Jonathan Crouch upon Lick Creek, near Bay's Mountain, after making threats of his life, took his gun, and what powder he had and some tobacco, left with considerable threats, &c. Mr. Crouch, feeling that he is not safe while this marauding party is about, has left home together with his family.

This same party burned a bridge over Lick Creek but a few nights ago, tore up a turning lathe, and carried off a part of the tools. They also took twenty-three Government guns from the house of John Ball, Esq., in the edge of Hawkins county. Some act of vandalism is committed by them almost every day. There is no use to call the attention of the authorities to this, as they appear to pay no attention to it.—*Greeneville Banner.*

ILLINOIS AND THE NEGROES.—The following propositions, submitted to the people of Illinois at the same time the new constitution was, we learn from the Chicago Times, were sustained by a large majority:

"Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State.

"Sec. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State.

"Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article."

THE Northern accounts all testify to the gallantry of the Confederates in marching right up to their works. They say our troops fought "like devils incarnate." This is not exactly the appropriate term. The 'devils incarnate' are in the yankee army, and our men fought better than they.

GOV. CLARK has been officially informed that the Yankee gun-boats whose commanders last week immortalized themselves by shelling the undefended town of Hamilton, and murdering an infant, have abandoned the place and returned down the river, with all the glory of the achievement.

VERY GOOD.—A lady asked a friend of ours yesterday, "Why is North Carolina in danger of being crushed?" And when it was given up she answered, "Because the Yankees *lie* upon her, and the whole Confederacy *relies* upon her." *Fayetteville Observer.*

A CARD.

To the Freemen of Madison Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to what I believe to be the wish of a large majority of the people of this county, I have consented for my name to go before the public as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. Not deeming it prudent to canvass the various sections of the county at this time, I take this method of letting the people know what are my views on the all-absorbing question of the day, viz: the War.

I fully believe that the only hope of the South is in a vigorous and unyielding prosecution of the present struggle for liberty, until we extort from our enemies a recognition of our national independence; for which purpose I am, (if necessary,) for exhausting all our available means and resources. Again: I am for an increase in the monthly pay of the common soldiers, from the fact that their wages are not adequate to the support of their wives and children at home; many of whom are dependent on that source for their daily bread. For this I will go as far as the farthest. In short, fellow-citizens, whether you be upon the tented field or at home, whenever your interests are at stake, and in whatever shape they may present themselves for consideration, I will, if elected, ever feel it my most sacred duty and highest privilege to guard, protect, and advance them.

I have only to leave you to decide whether you will cast your suffrages for me or for my opponent, John A. Fagg. If elected I will feel grateful for the honor conferred, and will strive to prove myself worthy of your utmost confidence; if not, I will cheerfully submit, and take some position where I hope to be of some service to my country, in aiding her to free herself from the yoke of oppression and disgrace which her enemies are endeavoring to fasten upon her, and see her once more enjoying the blessings of peace, and making rapid strides on her march to honor and renown. J. WALLIN.

July 24. 2t

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe, N. C.

REV. DR. and MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN are prepared to receive into their family a SUMMER CLASS of SCHOOL-GIRLS, whom they will endeavor very thoroughly to instruct.

TERMS:

For tuition per month,.....$10.00
" Board and washing per month, 30.00

July 24, 1862. 5t

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED,—On the 13th instant, by Rev. J. S. Burnett, Mr. J. W. COGGINS and Miss MOLLIE J MELTON—all of Buncombe.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. L. L. Stewart, Mr. D. L. SMITH and Miss MARTHA H. DAVIDSON—all of Buncombe.

On the 17th instant, by Wm. West, Esq., Mr. GEORGE M. CLARK, of the 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, and Miss MARY JANE MURRAY—all of Haywood county, N. C.

☞Henderson Times and Spirit of the Age please copy.

DEATHS.

For the Asheville News.

COL. PHILETUS W. ROBERTS.

The subject of this notice, was born in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., but when five years old his parents, Joshua and Lucinda Roberts, removed to Buncombe county where Col. Roberts was raised, and where his widow and five children still reside. From childhood he was remarkable for his moral and serious habits. At the age of twelve years, he had attained to highly correct views of his condition as a sinner, and of the saving merits of Christ as a Savior. At that early age he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with very just views of the responsibilities involved, in the fellowship of which he lived and died. At Emory and Henry College he laid the foundation of thorough scholarship. On reaching majority he chose the law as his profession, as his father had done before him. Close attention, energy and perseverance soon gave him distinction in his vocation. Rarely has it occurred that at his age a lawyer has met with more success, but he neither sought or obtained success at the sacrifice of conscience or his convictions of right. As he passed around his extensive circuit of the Courts, his Bible was his companion, the last care before retiring to rest was to read a lesson from its sacred pages and commend himself to God in prayer. *He was a pious lawyer.*

He was for years a Trustee of the Female College and Steward of the Methodist Church in Asheville. In these and other relations the writer was brought into intimate association with him, and is free to testify that he never knew a more conscientious man, or one on whose judgment he felt it safer to rely. He acted from principle without fear or favor.

After the celebrated proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, he abandoned all hope of a peaceful solution of difficulties pending between the North and the South. He clearly saw that the question must be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. He at once volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army of his native South. But his talents and worth marked him for rapid promotion. He was at once made first Lieutenant in his company, and upon the promotion of the Captain, Hon. Z. B. Vance, he was chosen Captain. When the regiment was reorganized he was elected Colonel. He commanded in several skirmishes and in two regular pitched battles, viz: the battle of Williamsburg, and the battle of the Seven Pines. In both of which he displayed a coolness and valor that elicited the admiration of all. But his exposure at the latter battle cost him his life. Perfectly exhausted and drenched with rain he threw himself upon the wet ground to rest after the battle was over. Disease at once set in, he was removed to Richmond and placed under the care of a physician of ability, but all in vain, he died of typhoid fever on the 5th of July, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. The Rev. W. C. POWER, Chaplain to the 14th Regiment, of which Col. Roberts was commander, writes to his father as follows:

"I was with him almost every day during his illness, and on several occasions interrogated him with reference to his future prospects. He informed me that "all was well." On being informed by his physician that his end was nigh, I approached his bedside, and asked him if he was aware of his condition? He told me he had thought that he was very ill. I then asked him if he had any fears of death? He replied, "no," that he had resigned all into the hands of his heavenly Father, and if it was his will he was ready to depart. It is scarcely necessary that I should speak of your son's character as a man or as a christian; in these respects I am convinced he was known and appreciated at home. I will only add that amid the trials and temptations of the campaign, while many were falling by the way, he stood firm and immovable, never sacrificing one iota of christian principle, but "letting his light shine" in the darkness around him.—Yes, sir, I can say for your son, what can be said of but few military men, he was a model christian soldier."

Those knowing Col. Roberts best will most readily credit this testimony of Rev. Mr. Power. He married Miss SELENA M. CORPENING about ten years since, and leaves a widow and five children to deplore his loss. May Heaven deal gently with Tommie, and those four sweet little daughters! Following their father's example they will never go far astray.

A. W. CUMMINGS.

Female College, July 19, 1862.

☞Will the Raleigh papers, the Southern Advocate (Bristol, Tennessee,) the Carolinian, (Franklin,) and Henderson Times, please copy.

A CARD.

I UNDERSTAND that a report is in circulation about Asheville that I apologised to Col. Baxter. I wish to say to this community that such a report is not only a little common LIE, but one of the ——biggest ever told.

J. E. PATTON.

July 24. 1t

ATTENTION!

THE members of Capt. West's Company, absent from duty, are required to report themselves immediately at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs. By order of

Capt. WEST.

July 31. 1t

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS, BUNCOMBE LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp Smith, July 19, 1862.

THE Members of Capt. HARDY'S Artillery Company who have not yet reported themselves, are ordered to report for duty at once, at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs, in Madison county.

By order of Capt. HARDY.

THOMAS S. ATKIN,
Acting Orderly Sergeant.

HEADQ'RS, BUNCOMBE LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp Smith, July 19, 1862.

I AM anxious to increase my Comprny to one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five men, (150 or 175) and any able bodied men desirous of attaching themselves to an

ARTILLERY COMPANY,

Are requested to report to me at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs, in Madison county.

W. M. HARDY,
July 24. Captain.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR THE NEWS.

LINES TO CAPT. ROBINSON.

BY C. MURCHISON.

From out the willows where it hung,
By Orpheus' hand, untuned, unstrung,
This muse by weeping Mars is brung,
To do thee homage now.

And thou art wounded, gloom reclines
Upon our souls, but friendship twines,
Green trophies from the "Seven Pines,"
To wreath thy manly brow.

So handsome, modest, brave and good,
Our model mountaineer ye stood,
The ball which shed thy patriot blood,
Obliqued to every friend.

It came our wounded heart to move,
It pass'd the target of our love,
So nectar from the hand of Jove,
To thee we hopeful send.

When retribution strange shall fall,
On ranks whence came the cruel ball,
The "Old Brigade's" shrill bugle call,
Thy foes shall number.

"Memento mori" on that day,
Should be their prayer (if they could pray,)
'Ere light'nings on the scoffers play,
In Southern thunder!

Swannanoa, N. C.

A FUNNY EXPLOIT.

A good story is told of a certain Jack Alexander, of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. He was sent to Harper's Ferry with a detachment to capture a parcel of Yankees who had recently gone there, leaving behind them many a wounded comrade (to be cared for by the Confederates) in order to make room in their wagons and ambulances for a large number of negro women and children whom they had stolen from the citizens of Winchester. Alexander performed his errand with complete success, recovering with the Yankees the aforesaid negro women. Partly as a punishment for their thieving propensity, and partly for the sake of relieving the women, he distributed the negro children among the Yankee prisoners and made each man carry one of them back to Winchester! Some of the Yankees made a virtue of necessity and acquitted themselves as nurses with good-humored nonchalence. Others submitted to the infliction with many a grimace and disgusted curl of the lip. But all bore their burdens as patiently as they could until they reached their destination. Alexander's waggery expended itself in a grand display of his mixed procession through the principal streets of Winchester. The scene was highly relished by the people all along the road, and at Winchester it was greeted with outbursts of merriment. The effect of such a procession under the circumstances can be better imagined than described. It was electrifying, no doubt, and Jack Alexander received many a hearty shake of the hand and warm congratulation as a reward for his courage and drollery.

FIRST FRUIT—HURRAH FOR THE LADIES!

We are glad to learn from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle that the gunboat fund raised from the patriotic subscriptions of the ladies of Georgia, has assumed the shape of a powerful iron-clad floating battery, which is now ready for service in the harbor of Savannah.—She is very appropriately called the GEORGIA; mans ten heavy guns, named severally, after the cities and counties of that State which contributed most largely to the fund, and is commanded by Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones, of Virginia, who, by a previously reserved right, was selected for that honorable trust by the Commissioners of the "Ladies Association for the construction of a Gunboat," and commissioned by the Secretary of the Navy.

This looks like business. All honor to the ladies of Georgia, who have set an example of practical patriotism which reflects no less credit on themselves than on the South. They will be remembered in history.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE Columbus Sun says the prospect of the provision crop of the State of Georgia is very good. The breadth of land planted in cotton is small, and the prospect of yield encouragingly poor.

Asheville District:

Fourth Round Quart. Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,	July	26, 27.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., at Shaw's Creek Camp Ground,	August	2, 3.
Waynesville Ct., Shook's C. G.,	"	9, 10.
Franklin " at Franklin,	"	16, 17.
Cheowee Mission,	"	23, 24.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss—Echota,	"	30, 31.
Sulp. Sp. ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept.	6, 7.
Catawba " Mt. Zion C. G.,	"	13, 14.
Burnsville ct., Burnsville,	"	20, 21.
Asheville "	"	27, 28.
" Station,	October	4, 5.

July 10. F. M. FANNING, P. E.

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A FEW HUNDRED BUSHels of

OLD WHEAT,

For which I will pay ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per bushel of 60 pounds, delivered at my Mill, near Sulphur Springs, four miles west of Asheville. W. L. HENRY.

July 17. 4t

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville. N. W. WOODFIN, State Agent.

July 17. tf

ATTENTION ALL!

THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPARTment, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. ARENDELL, collector of medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Asheville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60 cents	lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 "	"
Wild Cherry bark,	30 "	"
Indian Turnip,	10 "	"
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 "	"
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 "	"
Indian Physic—root,	25 "	"
Indian Tobacco,	25 "	"
Black Snake root,	50 "	"
Poke root,	20 "	"
Cranesbill,	20 "	"
Blackberry root,	15 "	"
American Gentian,	15 "	"
Dogwood bark,	25 "	"
Fever Root,	20 "	"
American Hellebore root,	20 "	"
Peppermint,	20 "	"
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 "	"
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 "	"
Hemlock leaves,	20 "	"
Wintergreen, orPartridge Berry,	50 "	"
Horsemint,	20 "	"
Sassafras—bark of root,	20 "	"
Sassafras pith,	5.00 "	"
Ginseng root,	50 "	"
Sarsaparilla root,	75 "	"
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 "	"
Flax seed,	2.50	per bu.
White Oak bark,	10 cents	lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25 "	"
American Columbo root,	50 "	"
Willow bark,	20 "	"
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 "	"
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 "	"
Century herb,	20 "	"
Boneset,	20 "	"
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30 "	"
Dandelion root,	30 "	"
Hops,	1.00 "	"
Wild Senna,	50 "	"
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 "	"
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 "	"
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 "	"
Barberry leaves,	50 "	"
Fleabane,	25 "	"
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	80 "	"
Pink Root,	50 "	"
Worm Seed,	25 "	"
Calamus,	25 "	"
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 "	"
Queen's Root,	50 "	"
Slippery Elm,	30 "	"
Red Pepper,	1.00 "	"
Anise seed,	50 "	"
Spear Mint,	25 "	"
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 "	"

M. HOWARD,
Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 17. 5t

TO THE CITIZENS OF POLK COUNTY, N. C.

BRIGADE HOSPITAL, July 6, 1862.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I take this method of informing you that there has been some busy person in said county, and in the company to which I am attached, acting clandestinely, using my name slanderously, telling falsehoods, and signing my name to letters written to different citizens of said county, for the purpose of injuring my character and to do me injustice. Therefore I hope my friends will look upon such as being the conduct of my enemies disposed to do me injury, and a base set beneath my notice or that of any respectable person.

Yours, with respect,
R. W. MORGAN,
3d Lieut. Co. K, 16th Regt. N. C. Troops.

July 17. 2t

RECEIVER'S Sale of Negroes.

ON TUESDAY the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in the town of

WILMINGTON,

I will expose to public sale, at auction, for CASH,

Thirteen Likely Negroes,

Including men, women, and children. Said negroes are the property of ALIEN ENEMIES, and are sold under a Decree of the Confederate Court. DU BRUTZ CUTLER, Receiver, &c.

July 17. 2t

SUBSTITUTES.

THREE OR FOUR

ABLE bodied men, not liable to the Conscription Law, are willing to go as SUBSTITUTES for a satisfactory compensation.—Address J. B. through the Asheville Post Office.

July 17. 3t

WANTED,

BY A SMALL FAMILY, board in a private family in ASHEVILLE or VICINITY, or a small furnished house would be rented. For particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 10. 3t

PARTISAN RANGERS!

THE subscriber is authorized by Gen. E. K. SMITH to increase his FIVE COMPANIES of Infantry to a

FULL REGIMENT,

And his TWO COMPANIES of Cavalry to a

BATTALION.

Captains of Infantry and Cavalry companies desiring to join this organization will apply, till further notice, to the undersigned at CAMP MARTIN, Mitchell county, N. C.

JOHN B. PALMER,
Lt. Col. Com'd Battalion of Partisan Rangers, C. S. A.

July 10. 4t

SWANNANOA ACADEMY.

EXERCISES IN THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN on the 23d instant under the care of

Rev. G. H. Round and Daughter,

Who come to us from South Carolina with the highest commendations for character and qualifications.

The Rates of Tuition will be as follows:

Spelling and Reading, per quarter,	$4.00
Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, per quarter,	6.00
Higher Eng. Branches, " "	8.00
Languages and Mathematics, "	10.00

Pupils from abroad may find board in the neighborhood, in good families and at very low rates.

The Academy is on the stage road, ten miles East of Asheville.

JOHN BURGIN,
W. F. DAVIDSON,
C. PATTON,
W. M. HEMPHILL,
J. P. WILSON,
} Trustees.

July 10. 3t

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Earlsville, Spartanburg District, S. C., on the 4th instant, my two boys,

MARTIN & DAVE.

MARTIN is about twenty-eight years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, a copper color, and drawn down a little on one side, caused by a pain in his side before he was grown. He may have a pass, as I found a forged pass in his pocket since he left home.

DAVE is a mulatto, about twenty-four years old, about five feet eight inches high. No marks recollected. I will pay

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the above named boys, or their confinement in any Jail so I get them.

ROBERT JACKSON.

July 10. tf

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP HOLMES,
Near Raleigh, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.

ALL persons West of the Yadkin river and of the boundary line between Surry and Stokes counties, subject to the Provisions of the act of Congress entitled, "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved the 16th April, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to report to the commandant of the Camp of Instruction (Camp Hill,) near Statesville, at the time specified in former order. By order:

MAJ. PETER MALLETT,
A. A. G., P. C. S. A.

F. J. HAHR, Adjutant.

☞ Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Raleigh Standard, please copy three times.

July 17. 3t

NOTICE.

AFTER FRIDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INST., the War Ford Bridge over the French Broad River will be

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

Until the 20th instant, when it will be opened

As a Toll Bridge,

As formerly. J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of William Patton.

July 10. 3t

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVed at ASTON'S.

May 29.

BACON FOR THE NEEDY.

I HAVE a quantity of Bacon, which I am authorized by N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., to sell to the wives of volunteers, and other needy persons. The SIDES at 25 cents, and SHOULDERS at 20 cents, being largely less than cost.

W. B. BAIRD.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs.	Soda.
500 "	Copperas.
100 "	Black Pepper.
50 "	Castile Soap.
10 "	Gum Camphor.
200 "	Shot.
20 Reams	Letter Paper.
20,000	Envelopes.

May 29.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON,
} Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.